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Legion of Honor, in which order he was subsequently raised to the rank of officer. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society of London, of the Imperial Leopoldo-Carolinian Academy of Germany, and of many other scientific societies. In the year 1857, he was president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

In 1869, his advancing years and failing health, together with the necessity of devoting more time to his large estate, led him to resign his position as director of the geological survey, though he still continued to spend a portion of his summer in geological exploration, much of which was in the western parts of Vermont and Massachusetts. The incompleted results of these last few years, however, remain unpublished. He left his home in Montreal in August, 1874, to spend the autumn and winter in Great Britain, intending to return to his geological labors in the spring; but, his bodily ailments increasing, he died and was buried at the home of his sister in Wales.

Sir William Logan was unmarried, and, though genial and kindly in his social relations, led a solitary and very retired life. His work in science was neither that of a paleontologist, a lithologist, or a mineralogist; in all of which departments he was, throughout his career, ably seconded by the labors of James Hall, Sterry Hunt, Dawson, and Billings. His great merit was the possession of a rare skill in stratigraphy, and an amount of patience, industry, and devotion to his work, which has rarely been equalled, and has enabled him to connect his name imperishably with the geology of the older rocks.

WILLIAM SWEETSER.

WILLIAM SWEETSER, son of William and Elizabeth (Bennison) Sweetser, was born in Boston, September 8, 1797. He was fitted for college under the tuition of Rev. Mr. Frothingham, then of Saugus, afterward of Belfast, Me. He entered Harvard College in 1811, was graduated in 1815, and received his medical degree in 1818. He then settled at Sherburne, Mass., where he came at once into an extensive country practice, and won the entire confidence and high regard of the community.

He received the Boylston prize in 1820, for a dissertation on "Cynanche Trachealis, or Croup;" and again, in 1823, for one on "The Functions of the Extreme Capillary Vessels in Health and Disease." He subsequently, in 1829, received a premium offered by the Massachusetts Medical Society, for the best dissertation on "Intemperance."

In 1824, he returned to his native city, and remained there till his removal to New York, about thirty years ago.

His services as a teacher were so early and so fully required, that, on leaving Sherburne, he virtually relinquished the regular practice of his profession. On the strength of his reputation in the Medical School, as a student of rare merit and promise, he was, in 1819, chosen Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine, in the University of Vermont. In 1845, he was elected to a similar Professorship in Bowdoin College. He subsequently held professorships in Geneva College, and in the Medical School at Castleton, Vt., and for two years was a lecturer at Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia. During the prime of life, he arranged his courses of lectures at these different institutions, so as to hold several professorships at the same time; but with increasing years he resigned them successively, and closed his public career by a last course of lectures at Bowdoin College in 1861.

The remainder of his life was passed in retirement with a devotion to his private studies and to general literature, which yielded only and late to growing bodily infirmity. He died on the 14th of October, 1875.

Dr. Sweetser's professional and scientific reputation was high, and it was thoroughly genuine. He had no extraneous attractions of person, address, or elocution; and his modesty never suffered him to push his own claims, or to seek recognition for his own merits. Whatever fame he had was won by native ability, deep thought, hard study, and faithful service. In private life, he was a man of amiable disposition, pure and high principle, and blameless character, most respected and loved by those who knew him best.

His published works, besides the dissertations already referred to, and numerous addresses, and other occasional pamphlets, are as follows:—

Treatise on Consumption, 1833; Treatise on Digestion and its Disorders, 1837; Mental Hygiene, 1843; Human Life, 1867.

GABRIEL ANDRAL.

GABRIEL ANDRAL, the son of a prominent physician, was born in Paris, November 6, 1797, and died in that city, February 13, 1876, in the seventy-ninth year of his age.

Andral studied medicine at the college of Louis le Grand, and took his medical degree in 1821. He gained a sub-professorship, by com-